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(From the Portland Transcript.)
THE STRANGER LAND.

Do ye ask, do ye ask why my eyes are wet,
And my brow is wreath'd in sadness;
O, know ye not that a stranger land?
Will take from the heart its gladness?
Say, have ye not wept mid the mindful throng—
And caught ye not grief in the dance and song,
And mirth, of the stranger land?

Do ye ask—do ye ask why the smile is gone
That play'd o'er my brow so gaily;
O, know ye not of the stranger's woe
That sleeps in the heart so coldly—
And know ye not that smiles must pass,
Like sunset shades in the summer grass,
Away in the stranger land?

Do ye ask—do ye ask, why the song it mute,
That play'd o'er my lip so softly,
Or think ye well that strains may float
From a broken string and lonely?
O, caught ye not in that dying swell,
The lingering tone of a sad farewell,
Borne far to the stranger land?

O, would ye know why my mirth has pass'd
Like a brilliant cloud away—
Or think't that dream of joy could dwell
Where visions of home might stay?
O, do ye not know that the sound most dear,
Is the sound of home, that can greet me here,
Away in the stranger land?

O, would ye know why my cheek is pale—
And my eye hath lost its fire—
And would ye say that smiles are more bright,
Than they were in the halls of my sire?
Perchance they are—but oh, not for me,
Vain, vain is your mirth and revelry
Far in the stranger land!

Then ask me not why my eye is wet,
And my brow is wreath'd in sadness,
Nor ask me where the smile is gone,
Nor where my former gladness;
Nor why the rose and song has pass'd—
Ye know they are gone like a midnight blast
Away in the stranger land.

OUTALLES.

(From the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore
Transcript.)

INDIAN TRAITS.

The anecdotes he [Mr. Catlin] relates are all excellent and indicate forcibly the character of the aborigines. One of these struck me as conveying such a fine glimpse of their superstitions that I am determined to give it you. It is of a tragic character, and the whole affair, to use Mr. Catlin's own words, "grew out of the operation of his brush." He was one day painting the portrait of a noble Indian (his tribe, I don't remember), when another savage named "the dog," a surly, ill-natured fellow and bitter enemy of the first, came into the artist's lodge and sat morosely inside, silently watching the operation under which the hated features were rapidly following on the canvass.

Mr. Catlin showed the very portrait, and directed the attention to the way in which the face was taken. It was what painters call a three quarters face—that is almost a profile; with only a very small portion of the farther cheek and eye visible. The "dog," after sitting sometime silently looking at the work, said to his enemy—"you are but half a man!" The other, who united great mildness of temper to a soul of great daring, calmly rolled his eye towards the "dog" and with great dignity replied that the latter and all knew that what he said was false—the he was a whole man. The "dog" maliciously reiterated his charge and said he would prove it. "Do so!" said the latter.

The medicine (such is the name given to the artist by the Indians, because his art was mysterious, and medicine and mystery are invariably associated together by them) the medicine, replied the dog pointing to the face of the portrait, "this made only one half of you, and thrown the other away as useless!" This snail of mother wit, caused a laugh among the other chiefs, at the expense of the sinner, who now being nettled said, with a look of defiance, that he was ready to prove to the dog, that he was a whole man, at any time! On this hint, the latter wrapped his malignant features in his robe and left the lodge. When the portrait was done, the original of it left Mr. Catlin and went over to his own wigwam opposite to the artist's studio.

At the door stood the dog muffled up in his robe. As the other was entering his hut, the dog asked him what he meant by the threat used, a few minutes before at the medicine, and the other having simply reiterated, it, the dog defied him to prove it, and hurried off to his wigwam. A challenge was given and accepted. The noble Indian rushed into his hut with great excitement and proceeded hurriedly to load his rifle. His manner and conduct alarmed his wife, who too well knew that these

preparations denoted a coming fight, and while her husband like all Indians when about to embark in any hazardous undertaking, threw himself on his face and murmured forth a prayer to the Great Spirit, she quickly drew the charge from the pistol.

At that moment the dog appeared at the door, and summoned forth his opponent. He was promptly obeyed, and both levelled and fired at the same time. The dog, of course escaped, and his noble enemy fell. The ball had struck and carried away the eye and the small part of the cheek which had been partially represented in the unfortunate Indian's portrait, which circumstances had given rise to the quarrel. The young men of the wounded man assembled, as did also those of the dog and a skirmish ensued, when the latter escaped. The next day the wounded Indian died, and forthwith his young men went in pursuit of the murderer, but not finding him, they fell in with his brother, and immediately despatched him. Their ill-success in searching for the dog row made the villagers cast angry looks at the painter, who found when afterward going among their huts, that all the Indians shunned him as if he was an Evil Spirit. He tried to reason with them, but they all persisted in making him out the author of the whole tragedy.

They told the trader there that it was impossible that Mr. Catlin was innocent, because the very small part of the dead man's left cheek, which he had not painted, was the very part which the dog had shot off, and how could he have done that without being league'd with Mr. Catlin? This inductive reasoning, together with certain stern looks and muttered threats whenever Mr. Catlin appeared, induced him to hurry his departure from the place.

About two months after, when showing his pictures in a town a great distance from the village where the tragedy stated occurred, a trader told him that the dog had been caught and killed by his victim's friends. The same person informed him that the young men of the murdered Indian, while in pursuit of the dog, had arrived at that town and questioned him very particularly about Mr. Catlin, where he had gone, what kind of a man he was—evidently showing that they still considered him as answerable for their kinsman's death, and which they would no doubt have revenged, by taking the painter's life. The death of the dog, however, was a sufficient expiation and they considered Mr. Catlin as relieved from further blame.

This story well illustrates the superstitious character of the Indian, and when described in Mr. Catlin's peculiar graphic manner, fills every mind with deep interest. All of his anecdotes of the effect made on the Indian by his attractive art are particularly interesting. He tells us that they always dislike to have their portraits taken so as to represent them as not looking at the artist or the spectator, but aside. In such case they would indignantly say, "Don't paint me as if we were ashamed to look a white man in the face!"

Once, when Mr. Catlin had painted several in this obnoxious way, they asked him to alter the eyes. As this could not be done well, without altering the other parts, he tried to reason with them, but they left him in a great huff, and shortly after a trader came in and told him the offended Indians had sent him to challenge the painter, for insulting them that they were waiting for him outside and that he must fight. The artist sallied out with his brush and palette in hand, and telling them that he would rather paint them than fight them, he acceded to their request. He then mixed a little paint with water, daubed new eyes over the others, the Indians were satisfied, and the artist after leaving their territories, found it very easy to wash off the water color eyes and the original ones would shine out with all their spirit and fire.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—A bar of iron is longer when heated, than it is when cold, so is the stove pipe, and one may measure this when cold, and then again when heated. The lesson taught us then is, that when a thing freezes, it becomes smaller. There is one wise and beautiful exception to this general rule. If it was not for this exception the earth would not have a living thing in it, and man cease to exist. What then is this beautiful exception to this great Law of Nature? We will state it and will show the cause and the foresight and the wisdom of the great Creator. When water freezes, instead of growing less, and thus occupying a smaller space, it increases in bulk, and fills a larger space. This it will be perceived, is contrary to the general law. Iron and other things are enlarged by heat, but water is enlarged by cold. A quart of water when frozen, makes a piece of ice much larger than can be put into a quart cup. Now, why did the Creator make this one great exception to his general law. For this reason. If water, when making into ice would sink to the bottom of the lake or river: for the piece of ice has more water in a less space, would be heavier than the amount of water directly under it. A piece of wood swims because it is lighter than the water of the same bulk it lies over. The water then, as governed by this beautiful ex-

ception, increases in size as it freezes: and as it now lies over a greater space than in a state of water, it must swim on the top. This ice always does. If ice should sink as fast as it made, the largest rivers and lakes would, during a long winter, become one solid mass of ice; but as the ice now stays on the top, it prevents the frost from sinking very low, (not more than two or three feet) which is soon thawed out by the warm sun of spring. But if the river or lake should freeze to the bottom the longest summer would not thaw more than four or five feet of it. Our rivers and lakes would become one solid quarry of ice, and all navigation would cease, and the fish would die & all the springs which water the earth would cease to flow. How wise is it, therefore, that water should enlarge by freezing! What a world of being, and life, and happiness, is daily sustained by this one exception to a great law.

BARLEY.

The following extracts are the most important part of an able editorial article on barley in the Genesee Farmer:

In this country but two varieties are sown, and these are familiarly distinguished as the two and the six rowed. They are always sown in the spring; no kind in the United States being able to endure the severity of our winters, or at least we know of no variety which has been attempted here as a winter or fall sown grain. The comparative value of the two varieties does not seem to have been fully decided by our farmers, some preferring one kind and some the other. That the two rowed will make the most flour from a given number of pounds—that its thin skin renders it more suitable for maling—and that it is rather less liable to be affected by smut than the six rowed seems to be generally conceded; but its productiveness is much disputed, and it would seem with some reason, as the greater length of ear in the two rowed, would hardly compensate for the greater number of rows in the other variety. So far as we are able to judge, however, from the opinions of experienced farmers, the preference, for the reasons assigned, is becoming more decided in favor of the two rowed.

Barley of every variety requires a rich, friable, and mellow soil, which retains a moderate quantity of moisture, but without approaching to that which may be denominated wet; as for instance land contains from 50 to 65 per cent. of sand, and the remainder chiefly clay, though in situations where the climate is usually moist during the summer, it may be grown where sand is in the soil in a larger proportion. It succeeds best in what farmers term a rich deep loam, and with too much sand, or too much clay, will not produce good crops. With the single exception, that it will succeed with less lime than wheat, soils that will produce good wheat, will also grow barley to advantage.

It is probable that more barley is grown in the state of New York than in all the rest of the United States, and the section in which it is produced in the greatest abundance and perfection is the northern slope of Western New York. The ranges of towns which mark the geological separation of the argillaceous and limestone districts have hitherto yielded the greatest quantities of barley, and in them the culture is still rapidly extending. On this slope it is found that soils on which winter wheat without extra care in cultivation, is very liable to freeze out in the spring, will produce heavy crops of barley, and hence clover and barley on many farms have taken the place of clover and wheat, affording about the same profit in the crop and at a less expense of labor.

Perhaps there is no crop which demands and repays thorough working of the soil better than barley. The surface when fitted for the reception of the seed can hardly be made too fine; and the excellence of the crop is greatly depending on this point. A crop that occupies the ground so short a time as barley, spring wheat or oats, can hardly be benefited by manure applied directly to them, unless in a thoroughly decomposed state, and hence it has been found by experience, that these crops succeed better after hoed or root crops to which the manure has been applied, or on turf lands that have received a top dressing of manure, and been carefully turned over in the fall of the year. The practice, somewhat extensively followed, of sowing winter wheat after barley has led to the application of the manure to the barley crop; and perhaps where hoed crops cannot precede, this is the preferable way, though there is a great risk of too much straw, and the consequent lodging of the barley before ripening.

Barley should be sown in all cases, as soon as the ground is sufficiently dried and warmed to allow the seeds to germinate freely, and place them beyond all danger of injury from frost. Early frosts are more fatal to barley than to spring wheat or oats, and more injurious on wet or low lands than on dry or elevated ones. Particular attention must be paid to the dryness of the soil at the time of sowing, especially if naturally inclining to wet, as on such soils a wet spring will starve and destroy the plants. "Steeping the seed for twenty-four hours in soft water will cause the grain to germinate at the same time, and this, if it is sown at a late

period is of more importance than may be generally imagined, as it is otherwise apt to ripen unequally." (Brit. Hus.) The finest, heaviest samples of all grains are usually obtained from early sown fields; and the difference in weight in barley and oats, is from one-fifth to one-third in favor of early sowing. The smut is the only disease to which barley is subject, and this is rarely a serious injury, where the crop is grown on favorable soils, or the seed is put in, in good order. The worm which has proved so destructive to wheat in the eastern counties, has also injured the barley in a considerable degree; but in West New York we have neither seen nor heard of its appearance in this grain. The wire worm is sometimes very destructive to the crop when young, and in some seasons the meadow mole, so called, when the grain approaches maturity, makes sad havoc by cutting down the plant to get at the ears, an effect more often observed when the barley is sown on turf leys, as they will rarely lie so close as not to leave numberless hiding places to the animal.

In sowing barley, as in most other crops, the universal experience of English farmers and the directions of the best works on agriculture, go to establish the fact, that less seed is required on rich lands than on poor, and that the quantity of seed used should be increased in proportion to the lateness of the sowing. In European countries from ten to eighteen pecks per acre are used, sixteen being the quantity usually recommended; in this country from two to three bushels is considered sufficient for the acre. The two rowed requires less than the six rowed, as it tillers more vigorously; and if sown too thick, the plants will be weak and ripen irregularly.

Both the quantity and quality of the product depend on the soil, and the variety of the grain sown. In this country the average crop may be stated at from thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre; in England the average produce is estimated at thirty-two bushels. Middleton says, the crop in the country varies from fifteen to twenty-five bushels an acre. The greatest crop we have seen mentioned in this country was sixty-five bushels per acre, and that was grown on land from which several crops had been taken in succession. In an experiment made by the East Lothian Agricultural Society upon the Chevalier, and a common sort of barley, both sown on a light gravelly soil, the produce of each per imperial acre, was—Chevalier 65 bushels 2 pecks of grain, weighing 56 3-4 lbs. per bushel. Common barley gave 61 bushels 1 peck of grain, and weighed 54 3-4 lbs. per bushel.

The value of the several kinds of grain as an article of food, may be estimated from the following table. The quality of the flour being good household or family flour.

Weight of grain, of flour, of bread.	
Wheat,	60 48 64
Rye,	54 42 56
Barley,	48 37-2 50
Oats,	40 22-2 30

(Brit. Hus.)

The analysis of barley by Sir H. Davy, gives as contained in 100 parts:

79 per cent. of mucilage or starch,
7 of saccharine matter,
6 of gluten or albumen.

Owing to the deficiency of this latter substance barley flour, like that of oats, buckwheat or potatoes, cannot be made into bread alone, but is mixed with wheat flour, or eaten in the form of cakes, when it is very wholesome and palatable. Barley is perhaps one of the most difficult of the grains to secure in good condition; as, if suffered to stand until the berry is perfectly dry and hard, the head will frequently drop down owing to the brittleness of the straw;—and if cut too early the grain will shrink and lose in weight; and as it cannot when cut in an unripe state be put into barns or stacks without certain injury by heating, so in unfavorable weather, it is very apt to become of a black color, and lose the clear yellowish-white tinge so characteristic of good and well cured barley. The usually fine state of our atmosphere, and the clear dry air of our summers, renders the proper curing of barley a much less difficult task here, than in the moist climate and cloudy skies of Great Britain.

Before the introduction of threshing machines barley, though easily threshed by horses or by hand, was with great difficulty prepared for market, owing to the obstacles offered in separating the awn from the kernel; and at the present time in many districts of England, and most parts of the continent, the hummeling, or freeing the berry from the beard, is one of the most laborious and difficult processes in the culture of barley.

Barley is extensively used in the fattening of pork, for which purpose it is admirably adapted when prepared by steaming or grinding; and in the districts where it is grown, is an excellent substitute for the corn crop, which for a few years past has been a partial failure. It is also used in large quantities in our breweries, and in too many instances takes the place of rye in the manufacture of whiskey. As a feed for horses it is not generally approved, but for fattening cattle, hogs and poultry, it is highly prized. Before the system of cutting straw, or manger-feeding was generally adopted in Great

Britain, barley straw, owing perhaps to its being cut early, was used as food for cattle in preference to others, as cattle could eat it uncut more readily than the harder straws. Wheat or oats straw is now preferred when it is to be converted into chaff, or cut fine for mixing with hay or roots. There are varieties of barley found in the shops, Pearl and Scotch, both of which are prepared by divesting the kernel of its husk in mills resembling in some degree the rice mills of the south, & in the case of the pearl barley the grinding or rubbing is continued until the berry assumes a smooth round form. Few articles are more nutritious, or better adapted to the stomachs of the weak or the val-tudinarian.

EARLY POTATOES. If potatoes are put in a warm room a week or two before planting, the sprouts will start strong and vigorous, and the potatoes will be earlier than they would be if they were planted very early where the ground is cold. When the sprouts of potatoes start in the cellar it is a disadvantage, as they are very feeble, and generally break off in planting; and so much of the substance of the potato is lost; and if they are planted without breaking the sprouts, they will not grow well like those rugged sprouts that start in a warm place, exposed to the air.

This necessary appendage to the farm should receive the attention of every agriculturalist who makes any pretension to thrift or common sense. In the garden first appears those choice fruits that afterwards become the staple productions of the farm. It is not the farmer alone, however, who is interested and should engage in the cultivation of a neat kitchen garden for every one it will afford a healthful and pleasant exercise, and yield a rich and grateful return. Those who have cultivated a garden, know well its benefits, and they are manifest to the slightest observer who will think for a moment of the delights of a succession of fruits from vines and trees; and fresh well grown vegetables to grace the table, and reward one's own labor by regaling the taste, and saving expenditures for other articles of a more costly and less healthful character. It is a mark of taste and good economy for any man having a family to cultivate a garden, and as a matter of course he who neglects to do this, exposes himself to the charge of a want of taste, and a disregard of economy!

ENCOURAGEMENT TO YOUNG FARMERS!

A law passed at the late session of the Maine Legislature, holds out liberal encouragement to people to settle upon and cultivate the public lands of that State. Any person who will actually settle upon and cultivate public land, may purchase it for fifty cents per acre, and be allowed four years to pay it in; the three first instalments to be paid in labor upon the public roads, one quarter of the whole sum each year, and the last in cash at the end of the fourth year.

It also provides that if any twenty persons, or a less number, will enter a township where there are no mills, take 160 acres of land each, settle upon the same, and give bonds that they will erect or cause to be erected, within three years, a saw and grist mill for their own benefit, they shall have deeds of their lands for nothing.

Here, then, is a generous invitation, well worth accepting. Honest industry alone, without capital, will find ample reward. The public lands of Maine are not all barren plains or sterile hills. The public lands on the Aroostook are represented by Dr. Jackson, the State Geologist, who has examined them, to be the very best in the State, especially for the cultivation of wheat. Generally they are nearly level or lay in gradual swells, and consist of a very deep alluvial soil of the limestone formation—resembling the prairies of the West.—*N. H. Gaz.*

Freshet.—We had a severe rain on Saturday last which was followed by a heavy freshet. The Dam stands as firm as a rock. The only injury done is to one of the bank walls below the Dam, which was not thoroughly built, and which it was the intention of the Corporation to rebuild at an early day. Some fears were at first entertained that other damage might be done by the fury of the flood, but the freshet was subsiding when our paper went to press, and the Dam had sustained no injury.
Augusta Age.

YANKEE COMPETITION. On Tuesday there was a great crowd to see the Great Western, but she lay outside a Yankee schooner, across which it was necessary to pass to the steam ship. If there is a chance to make money, the Yankees are always sure to understand it. The captain of the schooner determined that he would not have his vessel made a highway of for nothing; so he established a turnpike gate, and demanded sixpence to pass. He made money hand over hand, until one of his neighbors, perceiving what was going on, hauled his sloop round so as to make a second passage, and put his toll at three pence. The business however was very good, notwithstanding the reduction. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

The following is the conclusion of an able speech on the separation of Government from Banks by Mr. Allen of Ohio, delivered in the Senate of the United States February 20, 1838.

But to the substitute. What are its features? They are few, and by no means novel. It proposes no project yet to be tested by experiment, but one which experiment has already shown to be impracticable. It proposes the former State bank deposit system, in full view of the ruins of that system. Bank notes are again to be received, to be received as equivalent to money, though the very discrimination which constitutes the essence of substitute, implies that they are not so equivalent. The Public Treasury is to be placed, for safety, in banks expressly authorized to receive it, by applying it to their own use, as they have done millions still withheld from the Government. Such are the favors proposed as bounties to the banks for the resumption of specie payments—for complying with their obligations—for paying their debts—for ceasing to resist the law; such is the reward to be offered by Government to bribe rebellion back into obedience. And now, sir, I ask, in what will the resumption of specie payments, under the provisions of this substitute, benefit the Government, when, by the substitute itself, the Government solemnly contracts with the banks not to demand specie, but to receive, exclusively, the very notes it now rejects? The Government now refuses to receive them for no other reason than because the banks now refuse to pay them—and yet, the Government is required to receive them, in future, under an express stipulation that they are not to be paid. For if Government is compelled, by law, to receive notes, good faith, in the execution of the law, forbids their presentation for payment. And thus instead of inducing resumption, this measure proposes, in effect to legalize and perpetuate suspension, so far as Government is concerned, and to the full extent of its revenues. That such will be the effect, does any man doubt? Then test the question by extending the principle. Suppose the whole community should make the like contract with the banks; should agree that, for an indefinite series of years, their bills should be received as money, and thus incur the obligation, in good faith, not to present them for redemption. In such a case, would the banks keep a silver dollar on hand? Would they have use for one? And would not the suspension be universal and eternal—and that, too, under the pledged faith of the public? What, sir, is the language of the substitute? It says to the Government—Take the notes of banks; do not present them for payment; express your confidence in them; the people will follow your example; they will do the same; no specie will then be drawn; the banks can then resume; we shall then have a currency mixed of paper and of metal and all will go well. But, sir, what resumption? What are the banks to resume the payment of? Who is to ask for payment, and "whence is the metal to come which is to enter into the circulation?" How are these things to be done if both Government and people are to receive nothing but notes and never to ask their redemption? No, sir, the only security for the banks themselves, and for the community against bank excesses and impositions, consists in leaving every one, Government and all, free to receive, to reject, or to present their notes at pleasure for payment. This being the fact, there will always exist a modified confidence in the solvency of banks that are solvent, which whilst it is sufficient to sustain their circulation, will yet be so distrustful as to excite in them the apprehension of a run upon the appearance of any indiscretion on their part, and thus impose all the safeguards of which such institutions admit. To absolute and unqualified confidence, they are not entitled. Human experience forbids such confidence to be bestowed on any man, or combination of men, whose agency is to effect the well being of others. Government itself, the responsibility of all public functionaries, rests upon a degree of distrust in the public mind, sufficient to excite vigilance, and to detect delinquency.

Again, sir, what is the substitute but a covenant with the banks, by which the Government is to give them a credit, indefinite as to time, and limited in amount only by the total of its income? And this credit is to be given to the only species of debtors whose responsibility is always uncertain, whose security is never sufficient, and against whom it is impossible, in the nature of things, ever to enforce the laws of the country. For is it not manifest, from all past and present experience, that these institutions have become so connected with the whole machinery of society, so interwoven with the very texture of our social economy, as to defy the enforcement of legal obligations, and to compel their creditors, Government, and people, to temporize with and to coax them into compliance with those obligations? Why was the extra session of Congress called? Was it because the Government had no money? No, but because the banks had the money of the Government, and refused to pay it. Was the Government thus arrested in its action, and compelled to resuscitate itself by a forced loan from the people?—was this the case, because it had no revenue, and because there existed no specie in the country? No, but because the banks had possession of its revenues, and because their vaults withheld the specie from all their creditors. And yet, when, where, and by whom was the law of the land enforced against them? What did the Government, in a single instance, order judgment and enforce execution? Why, of all the citizens, resorted to that law against the banks, which the banks were daily enforcing against them, and which they, the people, were daily enforcing against

each other? No, sir, not at all; but on the contrary, this universal rebellion of the banks against all law has been legalized and extended by the law making power. Thus it is, that the Government is required to loan to the banks the whole revenue of the country; and, in effect to double this loan, by receiving their notes, in the first instance, as money. It is to such debtors that the Government is required to make such a loan, whilst it refuses to credit an honest citizen, with his homelike family, for one solitary acre of its public domain.

Thus briefly, sir, have I sought to illustrate the principles and tendency of this substitute. It is a measure rendered equally odious by the circumstances under which it is presented, by the assumption on which it rests, and by the consequences which must inevitably result from its adoption. It comes to us in the form of a demand—a demand made as a political right—made by private corporations upon this Government and people, for the use of the public money, and for a mortgage upon the future revenues of the country. It demands, also, that in addition to this, the Government and the people shall give to these corporations a credit indefinite as to time and amount and that, without an equivalent, without adequate security, and without any necessity, for so doing. This demand of objects so important is made at a time when these corporations, having prostrated the laws of the country—having seized the public treasure—having refused to pay their notes in the hands of the people—are now standing out in fearless defiance of all public authority. And what right have the banks to make this demand? Have they a better claim to the public money than an equal number of other individuals who are not incorporated? No, none whatever. What, then, should we think, what should we feel, if, instead of a league of eight hundred banks, eight hundred citizens should band themselves together in battalions, should surround this Capitol, and, instead of agents, attorneys, borrowers, and dependants, should send their military commander into the chamber, to demand, on their behalf, the whole national income? Would not every Senator then spring to his feet, fired with the rage of insulted honor? Would he not meet such a demand with the deepest execrations; and would not the whole body of the American people rush to the Capitol to rescue their treasure from pillage, and their Government from usurpation? Yes; and what, sir, is the difference between the two cases? There is none; no circumstance of discrimination, except the popular delusion which transforms the banks from private corporations into political institutions, and invests these associations of mere brokers and shavers with all the authority, the attributes and the dignity of organized political departments. It is this delusion, arising from the unrebuked assumptions of the banks, and strengthened by the silent acquiescence of time, that has enabled these incorporated companies thus to change their character in the public estimation.

But, sir, I must again press upon the attention of the Senate the startling fact that this demand of the public money is made by the banks, upon the avowed assumption that the Constitution has provided no sufficient means for the execution of its own powers; that the officers elected under it by the people are not to be trusted; and that the irresponsible agencies of banks, unknown to the constitution, must be brought in to supersede those officers to supplant the Constitution itself; and to take charge of a Government which the people are supposed incompetent to administer. Thus we, the representatives of the States and of the people, are insulted to our very faces; for if the numerous citizens selected to perform the duties of the other departments of Government be unworthy of the public confidence, how shall we escape the same denunciation, or assume to be more worthy than they? But even this outrage, great as it is, might be endured, if it were confined to us, and to the officers of Government alone. Such, however, is not the fact; for this demand, thus made upon the ground that agents selected by the popular voice are unworthy of confidence, is equally an insult to the majesty of the sovereign people themselves. It is a declaration to them that they are incompetent to elect; and that therefore, the elective franchise, so prostituted and abused, is to be withdrawn from them, and conferred upon the banks.

And now, Mr. President, what are the immediate consequences which are to result from the adoption of the substitute? The banks of deposit are to be selected by the joint vote of the two Houses of Congress. Here, then, the banks and the government are to be united, not only in the exterior administration of the finances, but that union is to begin in the very source of the law making power. The banks are to enter the Capitol, with their fatal facilities, to canvass against each other, with the members of Congress, for the custody of the national revenue. They are here to canvass for these favors with the very men by whose votes this revenue is to be raised, reduced, or diminished; and, consequently, the profits of the successful banks augmented or lessened. What a scene would this present! Eight hundred moneyed corporations, with five hundred millions of dollars to loan, garrisoned each winter in the Capitol, among their faithful presidents, lawyers, stockholders, and borrowers, canvassing for a majority of two Houses—canvassing for the deposits, for an increase of taxes, and for a continuation in the expenditure of those taxes when collected! To such a what would become of legislative purity? What of the rights of the people? What of the public liberty? And which, of all the banks would succeed in the contest for Congressional

favor? Would not the Bank of the United States—the controlling centre of the paper system—she whose friends already, through these halls—she who is already so deeply skilled in political facilities—would she not stand triumphant in our midst? Yes, the same vote which could pass this substitute, would give her the deposits; and thus that institution would again become a National Bank, with all the powers and immunities she before enjoyed, without any of the restraints or responsibilities imposed by a Congressional charter. And here, sir, I shall express it as my deliberate opinion, that every man of the Opposition will sustain this substitute, and that, too, with a view to the very result I have anticipated. Those who desire the concentration of the money power in a National Bank, will ask for none better than the Bank of the United States will become, should this measure be adopted. Nor will that institution desire or accept of a national charter, if it can obtain the public moneys under the less embarrassing charter it now enjoys.

These, sir, are my opinions. The subject of a National Bank will still be urged before the people, but not seriously desired, by the political leaders. They are not the men to pursue visionary forms, to the neglect of substantial realities. Their object is the concentration and union of the money with the political power of the country, and they see in every line of the substitute before us the certain accomplishment of that object. And now, sir, standing in my place, and in the immediate presence of the American people, I pronounce it as the solemn conviction of my judgment, that this union, should it be effected—the union of the banking or paper system with the Government—will prostrate the liberties of the country; and that this prostration will continue until that inborn love of freedom, the peculiar inheritance of this nation, shall rise to restore those liberties by the only means which despotism cannot withstand. In such a union, in such a compound of the money with the political power, it would be utterly immaterial which of the elements predominated—whether that of the Government, or of the banks. The junction of the two would speedily result in blending both into one; and it is this consolidation, this aggregation, of powers so vast in the same men; it is this which would enable these men to override the liberties of the country. What, then, sir, would be our condition, if the very men who are now struggling to effect this consolidation should succeed, and having succeeded, should by that very success, place themselves in possession of these powers? Would not this, in itself, be proof conclusive of the dangerous strength of the banking system, which is now their sole support and would not that strength, united with the powers of Government, enable these men to perpetuate their reign, and to spare, with impunity, the complaints of a betrayed and ruined people?

How, then, can we adopt a measure fraught with consequences so momentous, so fatal, as these? How can we sit and hear, with patience, a demand thus made of the whole revenue of the republic—made as a political right, by private corporations made upon principles tending infallibly to a revolution of the Government? Shall we sit and hear, unmoved, hear without a becoming spirit of resistance, a proposition so wounding to every sense of patriotism, so plainly destructive of the liberties of the country? Where, Senators, are the souls of your sires? Did you inherit nothing from them, but freedom—freedom without the spirit to defend it? Are you thus destitute, and will you betray the only country where abides the only hope to solace the sufferings of Mankind? If not, how can you, how dare you support a measure, which is to place such a country as this under the vulgar despotism of a moneyed monopoly?

VOTE ON THE REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE ON THE DUEL.

After twenty days spent in baffling the proposition to print the report, &c. of the committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the breach of the privileges of the House committed in the case of Mr. CULLEY, a vote was obtained to-day by the application of the previous question. The twenty days' struggle made it manifest, that the party in the House which dare not brave public sentiment, by a direct vote against the report and resolutions of the committee, would, by special pleading on preliminary points—by insisting on a retaking of all the testimony on a trial before the House—and by speeches multiplied ad infinitum by a hundred lawyers, sneaking from day to day against time prevail at least to consume the summer in the interminable of mere verbosity, and defeat the business of the nation. The result would then be the loss of the main object of a Congress, in an attempted to retrieve its privileges. The House resolved to postpone what concerned its own dignity and security, to the pressing public interest and voted to lay the report of the committee, the papers, evidence, and journal, on the table. When this was carried, the proposition to print was brought upon the winning Opposition by the previous question. A negative of the motion to print that it did not deserve its consideration, was false, unfair, or partial. To refuse to print the testimony and other papers would argue that the committee had been false to its trust of investigation, or, if this belief could not be induced, that those who voted against it were afraid to let the truth go before the public in its authentic shape. The effort of the great body of the Opposition, therefore, was to defeat the printing by indirection—staving off by vexa-

tious propositions and speechifying, until the indispensable business of the body compelled the throwing aside of the whole subject. Attempts of this sort were made even after the previous question was demanded. One member proposed a reconsideration of the vote laying the reports on the table, so that an obstacle to the previous question might be again brought forward, concerning which it would be unjust to the parties implicated to cut off debate in that way. After this failed, Mr. Adams thrust in the way all the difficulties he could contrive, as will be seen from the proceedings. This failing, too, the question being decided so that the House might indicate its opinion on each separate matter proposed, the vote was so taken.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, May 22, 1838.

Democratic State Convention.
In compliance with the direction of the Convention of the Democratic Members of the Legislature, held in Augusta in March last, a State Convention of Democratic Delegates will be held at the State House, in Augusta, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTIETH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate to be supported for Governor at the next ensuing election.

Each classed town and organized plantation is requested to send one Delegate to said Convention; and each town and city two Delegates for every Representative to which they are entitled in the State Legislature.

By order of the State Committee.

April 13, 1838.

Particular Notice.

The Subscribers to the Democrat who are in arrears for one year or more are respectfully requested to settle the same speedily. All indebted for Advertising or other work will oblige the subscriber by paying up immediately.

G. W. MILLBURY.

April 10, 1838.

The Democratic citizens of Paris are reminded that on the 14th day of April last they voted to adjourn to the 14th day of June next at three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing Delegates to meet in Convention at Augusta on the 20th day of June next to nominate a Democratic Candidate for Governor.

We would remind our friends in this County that the time is near for holding the State Convention at Augusta for the nomination of a candidate for Governor. It is important to our success in the fall election that the Convention should embody the feelings and wishes of the whole democratic party in the State. Delegates should be chosen in every town who understand and will truly represent the wishes of their constituents. Now is the time also when a thorough and efficient town committee should be made. Are there sub-committees in each district, consisting of men who will attend to their duties? If any town cannot answer these questions in the affirmative, let the deficiency be immediately and promptly supplied. In imitating the zeal we need not imitate the rectory of our opponents. We are not ashamed of our cause nor need we be ashamed of fair and honorable exertions for its support. We were defeated last year by our own negligence, and if we do not arouse ourselves in earnest, we shall be beaten again. The federalists will throw a larger vote than they did last year. Therefore every town which contains a democratic majority must resolve to increase that majority, and where our friends are in a minority they must remember that by diminishing the majority of our opponents, they strengthen the prospect of success. Above all things let no local or personal feelings distract our energies when we have sufficient strength. Do not let our opponents triumph this year through our divisions. Let candidates be fairly selected and unanimously sustained, and we shall be sure of a triumphant majority in the Legislature.

The Supreme Court which was held in this town last week adjourned on Thursday afternoon, having disposed of not only of the law questions but also of such criminal and civil actions as were ready for trial. There was but one criminal trial, which was that of Collins Pratt for burglary, and he was acquitted.

We had last week a few days of warm spring like weather which was succeeded by a storm of rain and snow. On Friday last our fields were perfectly white with snow. In many places it disappeared on the same day, in others it still lingers at the present time. The hills to the north of this place have not been bare of snow this spring. Thus and the late heavy rains have retarded the operations of the husbandman. The appearance of the country around indicates that a larger quantity of land will be put under cultivation this year than heretofore.

We copy the following article from the National Intelligencer, published at Washington, that the people of this County and district may see in what estimation they are held by the Bank aristocracy. To obtain the full force of such papers, it is only necessary to become the vassals of Nicholas Biddle and to kiss the rod with which he scourges them. Gamblers in stocks, brokers and speculators and Bank bought editors, cannot be expected to appreciate the many virtues and independence of our country. If we are ignorant of the vices and depravity of which some appear to be proud, we are resigned to our deficiencies in this respect and can easily bear repeated on this account.

From Oxford (Me.) District, late Canvasser's) we have returns enough to decide the Election, if the Administration candidate in the 18 small towns to be heard from receives the undivided support of his party. The votes in 34 towns are—

Whig.	Van Buren.	Scattering.
Long 3274.	Paris 3337.	227
Last year—Kent (W.) 3249.	Paris (V.) 3248.	

Nett Whig gain this far, over VAN BUREN and scattering, since September last, the gubernatorial contest, 403—Paris's loss 850. A lateral opposition, as far as heard, and will probably be elected by 150 majority. The 18 small towns to be heard from having in them, in September Whig votes 414, and Locofoco votes 818. This letter to the Boston Atlas says Parris will "win the heat by the length of his chin," alluding to a very remarkable chin

he has. He is a droll yankee, by the way—a "cleaver fellow"—with a classic name, VIRGIL DELPHIN PARRIS. His district is of the Coos (New Hampshire) cast. It has voted the way the Portland Argus goes, and will vote so to all eternity, no matter where the Argus goes. Hundreds of good folks there have not the least doubt but that BIDDLE is a real Monster, CLAY a Gorgon, and WEBSTER, though he kept an academy in that region once, (I am afraid he was not a good schoolmaster, but) in the neighborhood the Whigs have ways though, a demi-gorgon at least. As for Mr. CALHOUN, it is a fact that, in 1833, or about the time of the Convention in Columbia, the Farmers used him to scare crows—the yankee farmers, you know, often putting up effigies to keep off the crows from the young corn which effigies were called in many places Calhouns!

CHANGES.

The practice of changing their own name and nick-naming their opponents, is one of the most remarkable characteristics of the federal party. From their first organization as a party, this practice has from time to time been resorted to by them, the most effectual means of engineering in their power. It is a game of deception, and none understand such games better than themselves. But unfortunately for them, their principles, under all changes remain the same.

It is said of the federalists, that, having entered the lists against Biddle as one of the numerous authors of the National Intelligencer, and being inferior to that celebrated body, he changed it almost into a serpent and afterwards into an ox. But even his change proved of no avail to him, though his form as well as name were changed. With a swift and sure blow, Hercules broke off one of his horns, and he retired from the field in disgrace. Under every shape they have taken, the federalists have suffered a similar defeat. They seldom return from the field but with sore heads and dejected countenances.

It is a fault of republicans that they allow their opponents to assume any other than their true and proper name—federalist. On one occasion, however, a deviation, we think, was justifiable. It was at the period when the federalists assumed the name of "Washingtonians." The republicans permitted them to take the name on condition of their promising to let the appellation of Peter. Peter Washington, if any result, was as unprincipled, plotting all the days of the revolution. The name was a very appropriate one, they were accordingly called "Peter-Washingtonians." But the history of Peter becoming Janus in the party, as did also the character of his namesake, the latter found it necessary, for the sake of the party, to change the name of "Federal Republican" to "Democratic." They, therefore, next appeared, we believe, under the name of "Federal Republican" party, changing the Democrats "Federalists" or the "Federal Party." Unsuccessful still, however, and having been so disgraced by their outrageous and wicked conduct during the war of 1812-14, they sought to rid themselves of the odium attached to their conduct, by taking the appellation of "National Republican" and denouncing the democrats as the "Breasting Party." At length, strange as it may seem, the democrats being divided, the federalists succeeded, by the aid of Henry Clay's agency, in placing themselves in power under the administration of John Q. Adams. But their reign, fortunately, was destined to be short. Another trial of strength was had—and the great "National Republican" party experienced a signal defeat. They now abandoned their name, and with little else than a constant action of the eye, several years, until, finally, by the wisdom and sagacity of the nation, as James H. Adams said, they dropped all their old titles and took the name respected name of "Whig" on their only true and legitimate application. "Federalists," the democrats, were now, of course, designated "Tories." And now, the old federal party, under their latest designation—

"With forbidding arms and new supplies of iron, began a fresh assault."

Judge White, Gen. Harrison, Mr. Webster, and two or three other candidates—all "whigs" of course—were brought into the field against Mr. Van Buren—but only to be defeated. The republican cause triumphed, defeating, emphatically, that the chief of their Chief Magistrate was of their party, and that no other person could be elected without their consent. Such was the effect and the success of the great "Whig" party. Yet have they hope—and get another change would they make in their name—while their history shows that they are only a similar fever to the "federal party" party. They designate the republicans as the "Locofoco Party." Thus, we believe, is the very latest change.

If the federal party, as they have done, find it convenient and necessary to continue in the practice of changing their name—be it as they—there is no better evidence that they are unworthy of being trusted. But the Democratic Republicans of the country—true to their principles, and true to themselves—have no disposition to change their name or will permit others to do for them. The advocates of equal rights and equal privileges—they will steadily and firmly maintain the cause of freedom and independence, as dear to the heart of every true American citizen.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

County of Oxford.

This retired County is favored with rather an interesting aspect. In traversing over its varied surface I am sometimes reminded, and strongly too, of some parts of Scotland, especially the Highlands, known in song and story, old and young. I love natural scenery;—I love to roam o'er hill and dale beneath a vernal, or a summer sun, and contemplate the face of nature in all her unadorned beauties and deformities—mountains reaching to the clouds, the gentler hills, the receding valleys, the sparkling streams and cascades, the mightier river, the outstretched cape, the far spread forests, the cultivated farm and in growing verdure, promising a rich harvest—these scenes ever excite in my bosom, sensations more agreeable, more placid, than the most splendid city, or the most refined works of human art and invention. My heart would prefer a promenade in Oxford County, at this season of the year, to one in the city of London—here, I find nothing to disgust or offend—no scenes unsuited by the hand of rapine or violence, such as nature formed it—just as it came from the hand of the great Architect, unadorned with blood, unadorned by flattery—here our thoughts may reach back to years and years gone by, and we contemplate these same rugged hills and rocks, existing just as they now are, in all their ruggedness and freshness, and view them the same, while mighty kingdoms and empires have arisen in power and fame, and then crumbled to

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not again; but still these scenes in our County remain the same throughout the long lapse of successive generations, and still may view them, as surviving the present generation, that now gives life & impulse to human affairs and enterprise, and remaining nearly the same to the latest period of human existence, when time shall be no more. But the most magnificent city may be told in which a very short time, and its name be almost blotted out from the memory, and even the records of man; destruction and silence usurp the place where it once flourished. What monuments to lasting fame the eternal mountains and hills, consolidated and strengthened by huge masses of granite and flintstone, that elude and disfigure our homes? Would you wish to change this scenery for the dead level of the South and West? No, not I—I would about as lief change this body of mine for that of the snail or lobster, as to change this my peaceful and variegated residence in this mountain land, for those stagnant unwholesome plains, where no variety exists to relieve the mind, or cheer the eye. The same dull monotony exists—the same unwholesome atmosphere surrounds you—but here, as you move along new objects are continually meeting your view, giving spice and variety to your journey.

Go to the South and West!—how can I think of bidding an eternal adieu to these scenes, that have always afforded me pleasure and cheerfulness, the sweet mountain air, and the delightful summer landscape of Oxford, never more to return! Not I.

Through rugged and rocky the land of my home,
And rude and unpolished the people may be;
To the South or the West I never will roam,
To abandon a land so healthy and free.

ZENOS.

From the Portland Standard.

FEDERAL JUSTICE.—Violating the contract of Banks with the holders of their promissory notes—by repelling the penalty of refusal to pay them—thus liberating a privileged corporation from the execution of a solemn contract with individuals who took their under the impression that the chartered obligations of Banks were, by the U. S. Constitution, beyond the reach of a Legislature of Bank Stockholders and debtors, and could not be legally modified so as to impair the rights of their creditors.—This specimen of federal equity is equalled only by another brilliant example of Massachusetts legislation—which is, shutting a man up for prison for daring to entertain and promulgate a belief on religious subjects at variance with that of the Governor, Judges, and a Jury of Old Massachusetts! Put side by side, the disposition manifested in these two acts, and who can doubt that the federalists would, if they dared, not only unite Bank and State, but *cha cha* and State also—that they would not only transfer to themselves the profits of labor by their Bank expansions and contractions, but re-light the fires of Smithfield, and pursue religious and political opponents with fire and faggot, rack them with the tortures of an inquisition, or immerse them in the darkness and solitude of a dungeon? Indeed the principle, which forms the basis of the present policy of the federal party would lead them to that awful pitch of enormity. What but the very essence of depravity can glint with an infernal delight over the distresses of the community, can exhaust its ingenuity in dividing the means of mischief, and look for its highest reward and happiness in aggravating the embarrassments of business, through the power of a monied monopoly, until the people are broken in spirit and submit to become the unresisting slaves of a brutal despotism? The whole history of crime, from the days of Cain to the last culprit that exhibited his offence on the gibbet, does not exhibit an instance of more deliberate, cold-blooded, brutal, and reckless cruelty and depravity than the avowed intention of the federal aristocracy to grind the people into a submission to their build and arbitrary usurpations.—We fear that the moral sense of the community has become somewhat deadened in the midst of the dizzy whirl of excitement. That it does not appreciate, even yet, the full measure of atrocity which marks the course of the federal party in their unhalloved pursuit of power.—With what overwhelming detestation would that man be driven from the circle of civilized society, who should exert the power, which fortune or accident gave him, over the means of a neighbour's livelihood, until he surrendered his property to his possession, submitted to be the slave of his will—to vote as he voted—to act as he bade—to have no opinion or freedom of his own—and to be the blind and ready instrument of his brutal purpose—under the threatened alternative of obedience or starvation! Upon this principle, openly avowed to us, is the course of Biddle and the federal party based. The crime, which in common life, and between man and man, would shock all men by its hideous depravity, seems, by a sad perversion of moral sensibility, to lose something of its enormity when practiced on a large scale, and for the purpose of working an infinitely larger aggregate of woe. Yet the deliberate purpose of the Biddle party is to subject the whole people to the extremity of suffering to enforce the establishment of a Foreign Bank as the guardian of the peoples' revenues, and the nucleus and head of a monied nobility. It is a well understood and skillfully devised engine for inflicting misery—unmixed and unmitigated suffering—and suffering too, as the means of inflicting a still deeper woe in its fatal invasion of the freedom and prosperity of the citizen and the liberal character of our institutions.

This pure and unmixed conception of evil is worthy of an arch fiend. But Mr Biddle is not only tolerated, but even applauded and supported, and finds in the federal ranks, the apologists for all his usurpations, and in many cases, the uncompromising, perhaps religious, martyrs to his stupendous frauds and infernal machinations. It is a sad picture of human nature—to see it broken to such a condition of passive obedience and drivelling imbecility as to surrender up its most cherished interests to be sported with and sacrificed to subserve

the ambitious projects of a political banker.—Upon whom, in the first instance at least, has the severity of Mr Biddle's pressures fallen?—Upon the circle of bank customers and merchants—a vast majority of whom are not only his friends but sustain, with a stupid indifference or gratified delight, all the tortures he may choose to inflict upon them. The annals of martyrdom furnish no more brilliant examples of the entire renunciation of self upon the altar of a cherished creed than the zeal with which these slaves of the monied despot prostrate themselves before their idol, and endure with unshrinking fortitude, the keen agonies of his ingenious tortures, and cling the closer to him—the more diligently he piles the scourge—even though it be a "throne of whips and scorpions." Such political malcontents who are loudest in their clamours for relief from government, which has done naught but to heap unmerited favors upon their heads, are ever ready to endure Mr Biddle's oppressions without a murmur, and rejoice even in the pains and agonies of martyrdom for the ultimate restoration of the power of money over the legislation of the country and the triumph of monopoly over civil and political equality.—The best government for them, and in fact, the only one they seem determined to endure is that founded on property—an union of Bank and State—the rule of a select few—and those bankers, the most brutal and sordid (as history attests) of any aristocracy that ever cursed the earth.

To complete their *beau ideal* of a political system—they will have after all, to connect Church and State as well as bank and State. For it is idle to suppose that men who admit they cannot take care of their own property and business under the protection of a free government, without connecting a bank with it can take care of their consciences without the aid of an established church. However startling such a proposition may appear—it is no greater enormity than that which the Federal party are endeavoring to perpetrate through the Union of the monied power with the government. Let them succeed in prostrating the constitutional safeguards of the peoples' rights—in invading successfully the powers reserved to the States—let them establish the detestable doctrine of despots—that "might makes right," and what guarantee have we left under which we can feel secure that our liberties will be protected? Indeed the issue before the people, in the shape of a National Bank or no National Bank, or league of Banks, to manage the fiscal concerns of the government, involves the very essence of our free institutions. It is a question with which we are to live under a government of laws, or of men—whether the amount of individual freedom is to be measured by the pleasure or caprice of a monied dynasty—or by the quiet enjoyment of the rights never surrendered to any government—whether the Federal Government is to administer the simple grants of power conferred in the Constitution, or do whatever the discretion of the Executive may dictate and a numerical majority on the floor of Congress may sustain—whether intelligence, virtue, the democracy of numbers, or the decrees of a monied despot issuing from the marble palace of a foreign Monopoly, are to rule the destinies of a hitherto independent and free people.

From the Bangor Democrat.

There is a great and marked distinction between federalist and republicanism. The one would give a latitudinarian construction to the constitution—a construction so loose as to place it in the power of a majority of Congress at any given time to do any thing that might suit their sovereign pleasure—thereby virtually frittering away the constitution and effacing this great landmark of our civil and religious rights—the other would interpret it according to its letter but in the spirit and temper of the great man who framed it; looking upon it as a circumvallation thrown up and around our Union, to preserve and protect it against any enemy, domestic or foreign, access to the very citadel of our liberties. The one would enslave the rights of the States in the great vortex of consolidation—the other would rely upon the sovereignty of the State except so far as they have yielded their individual rights to the Union, as a conservative principle to keep the State and the General Government within their respective and legitimate spheres. The one would make the government splendid by its masses of corporate property—the other would stint the Government to enough merely to defray its own current expenses, but it would make the people rich.

From this difference in principle different policies have arisen. The Democratic party at least are sincere in the conviction that their view of the theory of our Government is correct, and that the policy they would carry out is in accordance with the genius and spirit of our institutions.—They believe further, that policy is necessary to our national welfare and that the opposite federal policy would hazard our liberties and in the end jeopard the integrity of Union. Are not these the views of the party, and is this not our belief? We say then to the Democracy here and elsewhere, rally to the rescue of the policy of the party. And we ask further if that policy is not more important, than whether this man or that man shall be placed in office—and if so, will you sacrifice the policy, because you cannot have your favorite agent to carry it out? No. No Democrat will do so. Individual preferences must yield to the aggregate opinion—the one to the many—the minority to the majority. And no Democrat, caring more always for the cause than for man, will abandon that cause, because he cannot attain his objects in his own peculiar way.—On board a vessel laden with our all, no one will hazard a shipwreck, because his own favorite

pilot cannot be placed at the helm. With these convictions of right and duty operating upon us one and all, the republican flag will soon again float at the head of triumphant Democracy.

From the Eastern Argus.

A SCENE BEHIND THE CURTAIN.
Governor—Well, my friend L., how are your health and spirits these times, and how do things look in the West, politically, I mean—how does the whig [federal] cause prosper with you at the present time?

Counselor—The cause does not look very flattering, I can assure you; the democrats are awake and carrying all before them—but I hope to hear from you good news of the Eastern section of the State.

Gov.—Zounds! what does that mean? The democrats, carrying all before them—you don't say so!—my hopes are all blasted, and we are down sky high. I have been hanging all my hopes upon the Western counties—in the East, the democrats are gaining ground daily—they are adjusting all their difficulties, and arraying themselves against us with their whole force, and we may as well give up first as last. What on earth can be the occasion of such an overturn?

Coun.—Don't be discouraged, Governor; we must not let our own party know how poor our prospects are; our papers must hold on and tell the people that our prospects never were better. I think your removals and appointments have not had a very good effect—our own party are dissatisfied; we have not selected the best man of our party, and it is certain that some that have been appointed, have not half the talent of those removed. But, Governor, I am in hopes it will be forgotten before the September election—we must be as still as possible, and not let the democrats know but what we are sure of success—and at the same time must be organizing secretly, and have every thing done by management. We deceived them last year—let us try it again.

Gov.—You tell about my removals and appointments—why not call them yours, for I have been a mere tool for you. I am vexed that I have suffered myself to be duped by any of you; if I had not listened to your whinnies but taken my own course, I might have stood chance for election but now it looks like an impossibility. If I had in the first place delivered the message that I had prepared, it would have been creditable to the whig [federal] party—it was quite mild and democratic—but that message would not do; it did not bear hard enough on the General Government—it must be altered—and how was it altered? It was altered to read just like the federal papers—and a great part of its assertions had been refuted in Congress at the extra session, and by the democratic papers throughout the United States.—When I came to read it over after it was printed, I was aware that I had gone entirely out of my track for the purpose of attacking the General Government, and any common school boy would see it at once. When I found I was barely elected, I concluded I would be very mild, and not hurt too many that were in office except those that had been in for a long time, but that would not do. I must sweep the board—good and bad must all fare alike. Can we look a democrat in the face without a blush, when we reflect that all as one set up a general cry "prosperity for opinions sake," and denounced the democrats as "office-seekers" and now as soon as we had offices to dispose of, we were thronged from every part of the State with "office-seekers" as numerous as the locust in Egypt, and quite as destructive to the whig [federal] party. We are all overboard and in a sinking condition, and no one to pity or help us. You talk about "deceiving" the Democratic folks again, you may as well think of catching a weasel as to deceive them the second time—we have aroused the lion from his lair, and he will not be satisfied until he overtakes his prey.

Coun.—Don't blame me about the removals and appointments. I had nothing to do with them except in my own County—and you know Governor I had a hard time at that. I spent a great deal of time and money, traveling back and forward, trying to reconcile the business between the aspirants for office. But I am convinced we did not take a proper course—we ought to have the opinion of the party; but instead of taking that course, there was Sam, Ned, Tom and a few other kindred spirits, made all the appointments in our County, while the great mass of the federalists were neglected—but alms! it is too late, I hope, however, that something will turn in our favor yet. I am in hopes Mr. Biddle will be able to do something for us—if he can only keep up the pressure, and keep the Banks from resuming specie payment until the fall elections, it will be a great help to our party.

Gov.—Mr Biddle is ruining our party. His letter to John Q. Adams has exposed his clown foot—he completely overshot the mark—he charged so heavy against the Government that he got kicked over, and it is thought by a great many of our best judges, that he cannot survive the shock. Mr Biddle with all the powers of darkness combined, cannot prevent the Banks resuming specie payment—the country is being flooded with specie from every part of the world, and money must be plenty before the September election. I have been in hopes of some help from that quarter but such hopes are vain—all we can trust to is the deception we can use, and the fund of our rich dons with what help we can get from Massachusetts.

Coun.—But there is one other thing that I have thought well likely to help us—that is, printing so great a number of Mr Webster's speech on the Sub Treasury Bill. They will be likely to send a great share of them into this State to help our Election.

Gov.—I would not give a fig for all the good Webster's speeches will do, for it is well known in this State that Mr Webster is a Hartford Convention Federalist, and was opposed to the last war. He has used himself up by making Speeches out of Congress, and then denying them there. Many of our best men are rebellious, and some of them have already got quite out of the traces—these men ought to have been appointed to office, but instead of that, in many instances we have appointed frothy, windy fellows, without much influence or stability.

Q. L.
"The Present Crisis.—Let the watchword of every Republican be, Thomas Jefferson and 98; and a final and complete separation of the political and money power, now and forever."

DIED.

In this town on the 18th inst, Col. William Ryerson, Aged 65 years. One of the first settlers of this town.

LAND FOR SALE?
FOR sale in the town of Roxbury from 100 to 400 acres of good settling land, a part of which has been under improvement, cheap for cash or approved credit. Enquire of RUFUS K. BUNKER, 40

Sherrill's Sale.
Oxford, ss.—May 18, 1838.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Tuesday the tenth day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. at the lot of Amos Farrington in Norway Village.—All the right in and to the land situated in Oxford in said county, when the same was attached on, the original writ, said tract and parcels of land being described as follows, viz:—Lot marked C, No. 21, containing by estimation 30 acres; Lot marked D, No. 17, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked C, No. 19, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked B, No. 29, containing by estimation 30 acres; Lot marked B, No. 20, containing by estimation 130 acres; and that part that lies in Oxford of Lots marked C, Nos. 6 and 7, containing by estimation 75 acres; and a certain fifty acre lot of land adjoining Samuel Allen's land, according to the original plan of the town of Lebanon, Recorded with Oxford Records Book 35 page 552, the same being mortgaged with other lands by the said Jacob D. Brown to John Fester by Deed dated the 14th day of November, 1832, Recorded with Oxford Records, Book 35, pages 240, 241, and 242.

ASA THAYER, Jr. Deft. Sheriff.

Appeal to the Democracy.

Forty years ago, during the period of our history well remembered and aptly described as the "Reign of Terror," the Federal party nearly succeeded in conquering the free spirit of our country, by the panics and alarms which the situation of the world enabled them to excite.—Mr. Jefferson says, describing the acts of that party at that time:—
"The horrors of the French Revolution, then raging aided them mainly, and using—that as a raw-head-and-bloody-bones, they were enabled by their stratagem of X. Y. Z., their tails of tub-plot, ocean-massacres, blood-buys &c., to spread alarm into all but the firmest breasts. These transactions now recollectured as dreams of the night, where then sad realities; and nothing rescued us from their libericide effect, but the unyielding opposition of those firm spirits who sternly maintained their posts in defiance of danger."

Forty years of subsequent experience has satisfied every body that the Federal party clings, with as much pertinacity to its mode of warfare, as to its aristocratic and monarchical principles. In the emphatic language of Col. Benton, "panics are the ailment of the Federal party—terror their engine for governing the people." The commercial panic, grounded on the late revolution in trade, has subsided, with the returning prosperity of the country and the partial resumption of specie payments. To renew and perpetuate that panic, or supply its place by a new one, is the grand object of Federal effort. Hence the opposition of the Federal leaders to the resumption of specie payments—their ill-concealed desire that the resumption may be followed by another suspension—Biddle's prediction of such a result, and his determination that the prediction, shall be fulfilled. Hence the gross and monstrous misrepresentations of the views and principles of the Democratic party, resorted to by our opponents, in nothing inferred to the "tales of tub-plot, ocean-massacres, and blood-buys" in 1793; and the extraordinary measures taken to propagate those misrepresentations. Hence the terms of denunciation, as groundless and absurd as those which were applied to the primitive Democracy, daily heaped upon the sterling Democracy of the Union whose patriotism has never been found wanting in the day of trial. The object of all this panic-making is to frighten the people into an abandonment of their cherished principles.

Will it succeed? We think not. As the commercial panic is disappearing before the tide of returning prosperity, so will the panic, attempted to be raised by misrepresentations and denunciations of Democratic men and measures, disappear before the light of truth. In order to bring them to that test—to confront falsehood with truth—to put it in the power of every man rightly to understand, and justly to decide upon, the policy of the Democratic party, the subscriber proposes to publish a cheap Democratic newspaper upon the following

TERMS.—The "APPEAL TO THE DEMOCRACY" will be published from the first of June until after the annual election, once a week until the first of August, and twice a week from that time until the election, on a sheet of the size of the Tri-Weekly Age, at 25 cents a copy, payable in advance. An additional number will be published during the month of September to contain the result of the election.

Persons holding subscription papers are requested to forward them to the subscriber by the 20th of May.

GEORGE ROBINSON, AUGUSTA, May 8, 1838.

Assessor's Notice.
THE Assessors of Paris will be in session at their Office on Paris Hill from the 1st inst until the 31st inst, for the purpose of assessing the real and personal estate in said town, and for the purpose of calling upon the owners of said estate to pay the same.

May 18, 1838.

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1837.
RESPECTFULLY represents your Libellant, TIMOTHY SMALL, of Yarmouth in said county of Oxford, neebee, yeoman, and gives the Court to understand that on the twelfth day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred thirty-one, at Denmark in said county of Oxford, he was duly and legally married to one Susan Long, now Susan Small; and your Libellant further represents that he hath ever conducted towards the said Susan as a kind and affectionate husband, and hath in all respects kept and observed his marriage covenants and agreements towards her;—yet the said Susan unmindful of her marriage covenants, at said Denmark on the eighth day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred thirty-two, without reasonable cause, and without any collusion or the consent of the said Timothy, him the said Timothy did wilfully desert; and that said Susan without reasonable cause, and against the will and consent of said Timothy has continued said desertion, constantly and uninterruptedly, without any collusion and without said Timothy's consenting with her for the space of five years now last past and until this day, and now lives in said Denmark, apart from said Timothy.

Wherefore your Libellant prays right and justice and that he may be divorced from the said Susan from the Bonds of Matrimony.

TIMOTHY SMALL, Oct. 18, 1837.

STATE OF MAINE.
Oxford, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court.

May Term, A. D. 1838.
On the foregoing Libel, the Court Order, that the Libellant give notice of the same by publishing a copy of said Libel and of this Order thereof three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat newspaper printed in Paris in our county of Oxford, likewise in the Boston Statesman, a newspaper printed in Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the same term, the last publication in each of said papers to be thirty days at least before the next term of this Court, which is to be holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the second Tuesday of October next, that the said Susan Small may then and there appear in our said Court, and shew cause if any she have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Copy of said Libel and Order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Hon. Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, begun and holden at Paris on the third Tuesday of May A. D. 1838.

RESPECTFULLY represents Isaiah Willis of Paris, yeoman, that he is seized as tenant in common with others to your Petitioner unknown, in and to five eighths of the following described real estate, situated in Paris aforesaid, and being the homestead farm owned by Lemuel Jackson, grandfather of your Petitioner, and being the whole of Lots numbered eleven and twelve in the Fifth Range, excepting from said lots, what the said Lemuel Jackson in his life time, deeded to his sons Lemuel Jackson, Jr., and John Jackson. And your Petitioner is desirous of holding his said five eighths of said land in severalty. "Wherefore" he prays, that after due notice ordered, partition be had between the said parties ordered, partition be had between the said parties ordered, and that he may hold the same in severalty.

ISAIAH WILLIS, 40

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, May Term, A. D. 1838.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the Petitioner give notice to the respondents, and all persons interested by publishing an attested copy of said petition and of this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county of Oxford, the last publication to be thirty days, at least, before the next term of this Court, to be holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of October next, that they may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Court of County Commissioners to be holden at Norridgewock, in and for the County of Somerset, the third Tuesday of March, 1838.

THE undersigned respectfully represent that a high road has been laid out and established from Kingfield Mills in the town of Kingfield, through the townships of Kingfield, and through the townships of Somers, to said Eastville Mills, over land more or less belonging to the said Kingfield Mills, and through the second and third ranges in the county of Somerset, and number one in the third and fourth ranges in the county of Oxford, to Eastville Mills in the county of Oxford, which passes over land unfavorable for good and convenient road, than that over which the first mentioned road passes. That the public travel, that might occasionally pass the first named road, will be as well and better accommodated by the last, than the first named road. That a few families only reside in the township numbered three in the second range, (if any) are to be benefited by the first named road, and that the expense of making and maintaining this road, arising from the length of way and the nature of the land compared with the little utility of the same, (if any) must be such as to render it burdensome and oppressive on the townships through which the road passes; utterly beyond what the individual private interest, supposed to be benefited, can reasonably claim to have imposed for the furtherance of that interest. And your petitioners further represent that they are all interested in one or the other of the townships numbered four in the first and second ranges, or three in the second range, through which the first named road passes. Wherefore your petitioners pray the Court to take the subject of said first mentioned road under your consideration, and cause the same to be discontinued and give such further relief as the subject may require.

IRA CROCKER, and 14 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Somers, ss.—County Commissioners' Court.

March Term, 1838.

ON the foregoing Petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is Ordered, That the County Commissioners meet at Charles Pike's in Kingfield, on Tuesday the 28th of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., and that the County Commissioners of Oxford be requested to meet at the time and place aforesaid—and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in the petition. Immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties will be had at some convenient place, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge proper. And it is further ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the time, place and purpose of said meeting to all persons and corporations interested, by causing attested copies of the petition and this order thereon, to be served upon the town Clerk of Kingfield, and also on the Chairman of the County Commissioners of the county of Oxford, and the County Attorneys for Somerset and Oxford counties, and by posting up attested copies of the same in three public places in the town of Kingfield, 30 days before the time appointed for said view—and also by publishing the petition and this order thereon in three weeks successively in the Somers Gazette, a newspaper published in Somers, and the Eastern Argus, a newspaper printed in the city of Portland, by the printer to the State, and also in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in the county of Oxford, the first publication to be thirty days before the time appointed for said view, that all persons and corporations interested may attend and be heard, if they think proper.

Attest—J. GOULD, Clerk. Attest—J. GOULD, Clerk.

